THE RECENT IMMENSE EXTENSION OF OUR OVER-LAND POSTAL SYSTEM.

By nothing will the present administration be more signalized in history than by the immense extension it has given to the federal postal system. Before its accession to power, vast and ramified as this system had been, it was nevertheless confined to the populated districts of the Union. At the expense of an enormous stipend the government maintained a regular mail service across the Atlantic; and, at a till more exorbitant outlay, had established a fortnightly mail communication by way of the Isthmus with California. But, with these exceptions, in both of which splendid lines of ocean transportation presented a ready means of mail carriage, the postal vatem of the United States was confined to lines studded at every step by habitations and popula-

It remained for the present administration to add a new feature to this important service, and to undertake the difficult and perplexing task of supplying the scattered settlers throughout our vast transdississippi wilds, with the conveniences, with the blessings of regular mails. To this important and arduous task the Postmaster General, with the cordial approval of the President, addressed himself from the outset of his official service, and has devoted to it, without intermission, ever since, all his rare energy, excellent practical talents, and perse-

The results of his efforts in this behalf are set forth in detail by the St. Louis Republican, in an article which we copy in another column. Several great lines of semi-weekly mails have been established, running at intervals from each other, entirely across the continent, from the Mississippi to the Pacific; and these are traversed at right angles by shorter lines, which make, with the main ones, a network of mail routes overspreading our whole extended western

If the vast region which has thus been brought into regular communication with the rest of the Union, possessed any of the facilities for such a service which almost all countries afford in greater or less degree, there would be no especial cause of admiration or gratulation in contemplating what has been effected; but this region is peculiar in its almost utter destitution, as to great districts of it, of these facilities. The task of establishing a mail service over it is not accomplished, when all the mules, stage coaches, drivers, and their equipments are provided; when the stage stations and post offices are fixed upon, and all the usual arrangements for an efficient mail organization are perfected. But over huge and appalling distances on these routes, everything had to be provided, nothing could be taken for granted. To build stables, the materials did not abound upon the spot, and need but the mere labor of workmen to be availed of for the purpose, but required to be transported from long distances. The same was the case as to provender for the animals, food for man, and very often even water for beasts, drivers, and passengers. Besides all this, there was wanting along a very considerable portion of the routes even a road to travel upon; the compass or landmarks familiar to the eyes of practised guides alone marking out the course of travel.

It is not possible, however, in mere terms of language, to impress upon the reader a full realization of the difficulties that have been encountered and overcome by the indomitable Postmaster General and his agents in the great enterprise they have been engaged in. The world over there is not to be found a system of communication comparable in its vast extent, and in the great obstacles surmounted, to the overland extension which our postal system has undergone under the direction of Gov. Brown.

That the great routes sketched by the editor of the St. Louis Republican have been established permanently and successfully is attested by all who have made themselves familiar with the facts of the subject. There is but one danger that threatens the permanent success of any of them; apprehension from this source. That danger is, the and all parties agree that there is great cause of enmity of hostile Indians. Accordingly, great as is sm of the Republican over the estab lishment of the routes, it is especially urgent in its call for the requisite protection from the Secretary of War, upon whose military offices and friendly protection the fate of these routes so absolutely depends. The Republican is warranted in expecting from the military arm of the government full protection for the great enterprise in question; and we are sure that the War Department will strain every nerve and exhaust every resource at its command to protect what the Post Office Department has created at so much pains.

If any be disposed to ask-in view of the establishment of these routes, and the prodigious expansion of our mail system they have involved at the expense of much energy and money-cui bono?-by what authority has this been done, and what is to be the advantage gained by it all?-it is not difficult to answer them. It may be conceded that the outlays, which this addition to our mail service entails, will not be reimbursed at once in revenue to the treasury; but no school of statesmen have ever THE INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY contended that the government should restrict itself in the establishment of mail routes to those lines which repay the outlays upon them. The constitutional power of the government to conduct a postal system is express; and the authority it possesses to prohibit private enterprise from engaging in the business imposes the corresponding duty of supplying all gitizens with reasonable mail privileges. The government cannot excuse itself by considerations of mere economy from the duty of supplying the the opposition who were fondly hoping in this affair hardy pioneers of the western mountains and plains with comforts and facilities which will enourage them to remain in regions, in the speedy settlement and subjection to civilization of which it has so large a pecuniary stake. As a measure of mere economy it is far better for the government, at the cost of two, or three, or five, or even twenty dollars a head, to furnish facilities that will tempt settlers to occupy and populate those regions, than to have to maintain troops there, at an expense of neveral hundred dollars a head, or to compensate exposed settlers for property stolen or destroyed by the Indians. There is not only great political significance in the President's idea of "binding the East and West together by a chain of living Americans." but immense pecuniary value in it also to the federal.

As a sample of the expressions of gratification which the action of Governor Brown has called forth from the communities directly interested, we append the following extract from a letter addressed by a gentleman of California to the Post Office Department:

St. Louis, Nov. 12.—The Santa Fo mail, with dates to the 12th ult., reached Independence on the 8th instant. The utail was somewhat delayed in consequence of high water and bad roads.

Donna Maria, Narcissa Galages, was murdered at Los

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19, 1858.

Six: No event has occurred in connection with the history of California since its admission into the Union that has been received here with such marked satisfaction as the success of the overland mail service via Los Angelos. The result clearly establishes the wisdom of the policy in putting the route in operation; and, I as-sure you, it is fully appreciated by our people, as evinced

by a universal expression of gratitude.

The people of this coast have long looked with deep interest to the time when they could feel independent of the Panama route, and have a medium of communica-tion over our own soil, with their old homes on the At-lantic side. That day has arrived—the question in regard to an overland coach service has been solved; and to the department they award the credit of having pushed the capartment they awar the credit of having pashed the enterprise to a successful issue. Permit me to congratulate you and the country, and, at the same time, to express the gratification I feel in common with our citizens, not only from the fact that the result is so highly important to the interests of California, but from the fact also that it so clearly reflects the enlightened policy of the descriptions.

e the satisfaction of stating in this connection that the interior service of this State is being performed with a marked degree of regularity, &c., &c.

A MOST PERTINENT AND SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE We observe an article in the Richmond Enquirer o very pertinent to the attitude of politics at this noment that we copy a lengthy extract from it into our editorial columns :

"But, while counselling unity and harmony, Virginia is but, white counseling unity and narmony, virginia is not unmindful of the great questions that are yet unsettled with regard to slavery in the Territories. Virginia sees that though the constitution recognises, and the Supreme Court sustains, her right to carry slaves into a territory, yet she also remembers what Judge Douglas so pointedly brought to light in Illinois, that this right may be renered null and void by the non-action of the territorial dered hull and void by the hon-action of the territorial legislature. While Virginia recognises no power that can compel a territorial legislature to enact those laws necessary to protect the constitutional rights of slaveholders yet she does hold that Congress has the right, and is in duty bound, to protect slavery in the Territories until the people of a Territory, when on the eve of forming a State government, may decide the question finally for the future

** This question is one above the platforms of parties. and must be met and decided, constitutionally in favor of protection, or unconstitutionally against it. It counce and must not be compromised; if the Cincinnati platform does not provide for this question it must be made to most this term.

set this issue.
"This question of protection to slavery in the Territoand adjudicated by the Supreme Court; and, with this array of authority, the South will demand the legislation necessary to render valid the rights so amply recognised by the party, the country, the Congress, the Suprem ourt, and the constitution.

'The right to reclaim fugitive slaves was given by the

constitution; the Northern States refused to legislate for the practical enforcement of this constitutional right and the practical enforcement of this constitutional right, and Congress was compelled to provide the legislation neces-sary to the usefulness of this provision. So is it with regard to slavery in the Territories. There is no power to coerce a territorial legislature to do its constitutional duty, and Congress must supply the legislation withheld

by the derelict territory.

'Intervention for protection is a fundamental principle with the South, and a wiser nor better remark never fell from Gov, Wise than time following extract from his Illi-

rights of person and of property, in accordance with the rights of the States, and of the constitution and laws of the Union.' Here, then, may be found Virginia's declaration with regard to slavery in the Territories. To this she is constitutionally entitled. She asks no more; she will

We had supposed, if the English language were designed to express and not to conceal ideas, that the position of Judge Douglas on the points suggested by the Enquirer was perfectly well ascertained If he has been emphatic in announcing his position on any question, it has been in denouncing any intervention by Congress in territorial affairs whether for the purpose of protecting slave property or other purpose whatever. At Freeport, he asserted the right of the territorial legislature to exclude slavery to be "perfect and complete under the Nebraska-Kansas bill," and declared that he had "argued the Nebraska-Kansas bill on that principle" throughout the State of Illinois in 1855. And when, afterwards, Mr. Lincoln put the question categorically to bim, whether in case a territorial legislature should attempt to exercise the power of excluding slavery, he would advocate an interference by Congress for the purpose cally that he would not, but that he stood forever pon the principle of non-intervention by Congress in the affairs of the territories.

It is possible, however, that Mr. Douglas did not mean what he said, or that he did not say what he is reported to have said. It is eminently proper, therefore, that there should be a clear understanding of his position on this subject by the whole country; and hence we say that the article of the Enquirer is most pertinent and important. The Enquirer evidently discredits the idea that Judge Doughas holds the opinions on this subject which we have attributed to him, otherwise we should judge from the foregoing article that its editor who has been copying for some time the pranks of the hero of Donnybrook Fair, was endeavoring to pick a quarrel with the "Little Giant."

At all events, the Enquirer is entitled to a response from Judge Douglas or his organs, and we shall await with interest the response which the Philadelphia Press and the Chicago Times will give to its invocations. With the Enquirer "we pause for a reply."

CLOSED.

The public will be gratified at the perusal of the advices, chiefly official, which we publish this morning from Washington Territory. The energetic measures of the War Department, bravely and ably carried into effect by the gallant officers of our army advices, chiefly official, which we publish this mornin that distant region, have brought the Indian war on that theatre to a permanent close, and completely disappointed the expectations of those croakers of for another "Florida war."

In another column will be found the proclamation of the Mayor, setting apart Thursday, the 25th inst., as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. It is brief but comprehensive, and we hope that it will receive an attentive perusal. The day should be generally observed, for surely there are none amongst us so poor that they have nothing for which to be thank-

The great Cuban dry-dock, ordered to be built at New Orleans, for use at Havana, has been completed. The Crescent says: "It is an immense structure, capable of picking up the largest man-of-war like a toy, and the Crescent says. The largest man-of-war like a toy, and the launch will be worth seeing. The deck has been built with a bow, like that of a flat-boat, in order to breast the waves in its towage across the Guif, and a Spanish steamer will soon be here to tow it over.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Further News from New Mexico.

Donna Maria Narcissa Galages was murdered at Les Vegos on October 1st.

Col. Miles had another encounter with the Navajoes, in which ten Indians were killed and several wounded. Eighty horses and sixty-five hundred sheep were captured. Of the United States troops, Wm. Nugent and Mauriety Paulman were missing and supposed to have been killed, and Sergeant John Thompson was wounded. Kit Carson, with a band of Utah Indiams, passed through Santa Fe on their way to fight the Navajoes, with whom the Utahs are at war.

A letter to Lieut. Wilkins, dated Sept. 22d, says that a party of the Mohave Indians attacked an emigrant train

a party of the Mohave Indians attacked an emigrant train while crossing the Colorado, killed three men, two women and four children, and wounded sixteen of the emigrants. The emigrants then retreated, and sent to Albuquerque for supplies, which were furnished by Major Backus. The mail for Stockton, California, left Independence, Mo, on the left instant. Mo., on the 1st instant.

New Orleans, Nov. 13.—The steamship Tennessee has prived at this port, having left Vera Cruz on the 9th

She brings the intelligence that Guadalajara has been recaptured by the Liberals, after being desperately de-fended. The Liberals have been reinforced. The people cre rejoicing over the result.
Zuloega was anxious to retire from his official position

Magatlan was also in possession of the Liberals. San Blas is the only town on the Pacific now h the Zuloaga party.

From Pike's Peak and the Plains.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 9, via Booneville, Nov. 12-pc S. Express.—Favorable accounts continue to be re ceived from the gold regions. Seven men, belonging to the Georgia company, took out five hundred dollars in five days. Upwards of six hundred wagons, bound to the mines, were met last night, between Fort Keavney and the crossing of the river Platte.

Arrivals from Utah report six inches of snow. On the

street, water and ice an inch thick. treet, water and ice an inch thick.

Twelve hundred Indian lodges had been erected in the
icinity of the military read, between this point and Fort
aramie. The Indians are peaceable.

Judge Eckles and several Mormon families were passed

Railroad Convention.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—The railroad convention is still ccupied in discussing the Niagara convention is still occupied in discussing the Niagara convention's plan. A resolution has been adopted to submit the action of the convention to the directors of the various roads, and that the action shall not be final unless approved by two-thirds of the number of miles embraced in the territory represented. When so approved, a general convention is to be held for the appointment of commissioners.

New York Stock mar	Ret, Nov	. 13.
Stocks.	First Board.	Second Board.
Chicago and Rock Island R. R	644	64
Illinois Central R. R. shares	794	793
Illinois Central R. R. bonds	92	921
La Crosse and Milwaukie		44
Michigan Southern		221
New York Central	821	824
Pennsylvania Coal Company		781
Reading Railroad		504
Milwaukie and Mississippi R. R		14
Missouri State 6's		891
Virginia State 6's	duli	variable.

New York, Nov. 13.—Cotton is quiet—sales unimportant. Flour is dull—sales of 9,500 barrels; State, \$4 30 a \$4 60 : Ohio, \$5 35 a \$5 50 ; southern, \$5 10 \$4 30 a \$4 60; Ohio, \$5 35 a \$5 50; southern, \$5 10 a \$1 40. Wheat is firm—southern red, \$1 15 a \$1 25; white, \$1 25 a \$1 45. Corn is dull—sales of 21,000 bushels; mixed, 73 a 75 cents. Pork is heavy—ness, \$17 30 a \$17 50; prime, \$13 50 a \$13 90. Whiskey quiet at 224 cents. Sugar is quiet and unchanged. Spirits of turpentine is quiet at 51 cents. Rosin is steady at \$1.50. Rosi is only at \$2.3 3 cents. Rice is quiet at 3 a 31 cents.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Flour is quiet but steady. Wheat is dull and unchanged. Corn is steady. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whiskey steady, 224 cents

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. New York, November 12, 1858.

The struggle in the ninth congressional district which The struggle in the minth congressional district which has caused so much excitement, and been so unusually protracted, terminated yesterday evening in the declaration by the canvassers of Westchester county that John B. Haskin had received thirteen more votes than did Gouverneur Kemble. Notwithstanding this suplent ruling of the canvassers, under the personal sussion of Mr. Haskin and five lawyers from New York, of whom Recorder Barnard was one, it is believed by every honest man who was present that, so far from Haskin being elected by the people by a majority of thir-teen, or any majority, Kemble got a legal majority of close on one hundred rotes more than his opponent. Kemble's friends, however, have an old-fashloned prejukemble's friends, however, have an old-fashioned prejudice in favor of honesty and fair dealing, and where trickery is to be practised, or recommended, stupidly oppose all such schemes. They do not cheat themselves, and do not expect it in others, and in this latter respect they are often egregiously deceived.

It is positively asserted by those who know, and who have the statement of the second of the se

orn to the fact, that in two or three election preadjourned the canvass over night, in direct violation of the law, and having ascertained in the mean time how the vote stood elsewhere, and what votes might "be wanting" for their friend, added or subtracted with readdress and most accomplished sleight of han In one district in particular the vote was in one district in particular the vote was counted and made known. The inspectors separated, having discharged, as they thought, their duty. They were called together the next morning by one of their number, who found that a serious mistake had been made. Haskin was entitled to several votes more than he was allowed. The books were consulted, and ten more names were found there than were counted in the return, but (how awkward!) the ballot-boxes only contained the nu of ballots on the return. Here was a difficulty. phenomenon puzzled the congregated wisdom of the in spectors, and they were about to crase the ten auxiliary names, when the inspector who called them together suddenly remembered, after searching his waistcoat and trousers' pockets, that he had left the ten Haskin ballots in his house, and that he would go and fetch them.

Thus was the difficulty surmounted. It must be owned that this revision of the returns was marked by extreme moderation, although hard, ungenerous laws might con-demn the revisors to the State prison, for they might just as easily have record forty or a hundred names, and, had not others done likewise, their caution would have

een of no avail.

Haskin, the Tribune "rejoices to say," is declared elected by a majority of 13. Before the election he and his friends said that he would be elected by a majority of over three thousand. It seems that two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven of that number declined to John B. Haskin.

James Rogers, the youth of 20 years of age,

murdered Mr. Swanston, some months since in this city, was executed to-day in the presence of the proper authorities. For several days he had abandoned all hope of executive elemency, and seemed quite resigned to his fate. Yesterday he took leave of his family with fondness, but with composure, and appeared to devote his attention exclusively, since the mournful separation, to his spiritual advisors, two Roman Catholic priests, who were most assiduous in their attentions to him. From 3 o clock till 6 o clock this morning he slept soundly. At eight till 6 o'clock this morning he slept soundly. At eight he attended mass in the prison chapel, and received absolution. At half-past eleven o clock the sheriff entered his cell and told him that his hour had come. The procession then formed and proceeded to the scaffold. Throughout all the dread ceremonies and preparations the culprit was perfectly composed. At 3S minutes after 11 the signal was given and the boy-nurderer was launched into eternity. After hanging for three quarters of an hour the body was cut down and enclosed in a coffin. The remains were given to the culprit's parents.

The report that Mrs. Swanston asked for permission to see the execution is, I am happy to say, untrie. I am

see the execution is, I am happy to say, untrue. I am credibly informed that she never expressed any such desire, and that she is most acxious to have the false report con-

rates of discount. The supply of money is very abun-

dant, but prime securities are scarce, and the tendency is to greater case. Call leans can be negotiated at 2½ a 3½ per cent; prime paper, with less than three months to run, 3½ a 5 per cent, and paper from four to six months, 5 a 7 per cent.

Foreign exchange was flat and heavy at a decline. Bankers' sterling is quoted at 109 a 109½, (the latter an outside rate,) and commercial signatures, 108½ a 108½. Francs are very heavy at 5.20 a 5.17½.

The stock market was very heavy, and with the exception of Galena and Chicago, which advanced ½ per cent, everything is lower. Illinois Central is 2½ per cent, lower than yesterday. The sales were heavy, and were made under pressure, indicating a complete loss of confidence in railway shares. State stocks are steady. The following were the closing prices at the second board, with a very heavy market:

Od'd, Ask'd.	Offid. Ask'd
Indiana State 5's 91% 93	Mich. S. & N. I. R 2234 223,
Teunessee 6's	Mich. S. Guaractied . 62% 52%
Virginia 6's	Panama Bailroad 119 1/2 119 1/2
Misson 1 6's 89% 89%	Blineis Central B 791, 80
Louistana State 6' 94 96	Galena & Chicago 78% 74
Canton Company 20% 21	Cleveland & Tot. H 32 1 32 1
Cumberland Coal 19 1934	Chicago & Rock I 64 5 64 5
N. Y. Central Hailroad, 83 to 83 to	Milwaukie & Mies 18 -
Erie Railrond 16% 16%	La Crosso & Mil. B 4 14 4 14
Hadson River R. R	Illinois Central Bt 90 92
Harlem Rallroad 13 . 13 4	
Beading Railroad 50% 50%	Pacific Mail 103 103 %
Michigan Contral 523 5234	N. Y. Central 6's
Krie Bonds, 1875 37 5 37	N. Y. Central 7's

on was quiet at the for	1000			of the still ron
	ORE CLASSIFF	The state of the s	ALIVE STORE	Mountains, in N
Uplands.	Florida.	Mobite.	N. O. and Tex.	magnitude of th
rdinary 9%	934	9%	914	War Department
idding 113	31%	11%	11%	four distant wars
liddling Fair	12	12%	12%	dian tribes on th
atr.	BUT TELLOW Y	1077000	a formation	
The following is a co	enparative	statemen	t of the im-	informed, these
orts of foreign dry goo	els at this	port for	the week and	so difficult and re
nce January 1 :		Posts and	The state of the s	ed as to render a
THE WHITE SHAPE & A. L.				The state of the second section and

For the week

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury to as follows :

The receipts include \$120,000 from cu. turns O VERLAND COMMUNICATIONS WITH CALIFORNIA

[From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 10.]

It is evident a new era has been begun in our commi nications with the Pacific coast. Not satisfied with the mail route by way of Panama, the Postmaster General, with the consent and approval of the President of the United States, has established another by the way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and several overland. The princi-cal overland route runs from San Francisco by way of Fort Yuma and El Paso to Fort Smith, and from thence Fort Yuma and El Paso to Fort Smith, and from theace to St. Louis and to Memphis. Besides this great semi-weekly overland mall stage route, the Postmaster General has established a weekly mail from St. Joseph, on the Missouri river, through Utah, to Placerville; and also a monthly mail from Neosho, Missouri, through Albu-querque, to the Tejon Pass, in California. Each of these three great continental routes have branches of great im

The great semi-weekly route has a branch running from Fort Yuma to Sun Diego, on the Pacific, and one leaving it at El Paso and running to Sun Antonio, in Texas. It will soon have another branch running from Camp Cooper to Shreveport and Vicksburg, and yet another from Fort Belknap to Gaines's Landing, in south astern Arkansas.

The Neosho, Albuquerque, and Fort Tejon monthly

route will be connected with the great semi-weekly route at both ends—at Fort Tejon on the west, and at Spring-field, in Missouri, on the east; it will also have a branch almost as long and as important as itself from Albu querque, running northeast through Santa Fe and Fort

querque, running northeast through Santa Fe and Fort litley to Independence, Missouri. On this branch the mail is carried weekly.

The St. Joseph, Salt Lake, and Placerville route will also have a branch, commencing at Salt Lake City and running northwest to the Dalles, in Oregon; the mail will be a monthly one—perhaps still more frequent.

A fourth route will shortly be opened up across the continent. It will begin at St. Paul, and running through the Pembina settlements in the valley of the Red river of the north, will, after crossing the Rocky mountains, fork; the right hand fork will go to Puget's Sound, in Washington, and the left-hand fork will run

to the lower settlements in western Oregon. This route is for the monthly mails, and will be let shortly, if reas-

is for the indontry mails, and will be let shortly, if reas-onable bids are mide for the service.

Four routes and several important branches to the routes are thus opened, or soon to be opened, overland, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast—the south-ern one for travel at all seasons, the other three for sum-mer travel. They will all succeed; for numerous settlements will be wade on such a greater or law intervels. will be made on each at greater or less intervals, provided that military protection is afforded the settlers and the stages—for stopes are to be regularly run on each of the four great routes across the continent. The average width of the ountry lying between the parallel routes may be stated about five and a half degrees of latitude, or 385 miles, there being seventeen and a half degrees of latitude, or 1,200 miles, between the 32d and the 484th degrees of latitude. This is not quite accurate, but nearly so, and shows that the lines are located so far apart as to rende the settlers upon them unable to afford each other sup-port in case of attack—they are separate, distant, isolated routes through immense unsettled countries. If we would have each of them settled, without reference to many ways, This may be done in done in some way, or the idea of connecting the settle-ments of California with the settlements of the Mississippi Valley will have to be abandoned.

And to cause this great idea to be realized is the par icular and exclusive business of the Secretary of War Hence all depends, not only upon his willingness as a man, but upon his ability as an officer, to execute plans so comprehensive and important. The Postmaster General may in vain project routes if the Secretary of War is not a man of that high order of intellect and moral courage hich the occasion calls for-if he is not wise to plan oold to execute.

Of his intellect and courage he has furnished the ne ple with materials with which to form an opinion. Amid a storm of obliquy and criticism he organized a force which "conquered a peace" in Utah without striking single blow, or studding a drop of blood! And the move-ment of such large bodies of troops over a country of 3,000 miles, overawed, and permanently hushed into peace, the hostile Indians of the plains and mountains as well as the rebellious Mormons. A small and chemforce would have failed to influence either the Indian or the Mormon, and would have caused the spilling of much blood—no one doubts, now, that the chapes as well as the efficient plan was adopted.

was adopted.

The newspapers have been filled with assaults upon the Secretary for testing and purchasing so many "improved" a.ms. His expenditures were pronounced prodigal. Since then we have seen the slaughter of our brave countrymen, under Col. Steptoe, armed with the old weapons. We have since seen the triumph of the survivors of those same gallant soldiers under Col. Wright, with the "improved" arms in their bands and are advantaged. proved arms in their hands—not one American soldier wa killed in the battle! The Indians were shot by means of the "improved" arms before the Indians could come

near mough to shoot the soldiers! Our soldiers were pre-served, the Indians overwhelmed and terrified!

The introduction of "improved" arms into the service has probably saved the nation from a "Florida war" in the Northwest—a single effective battle has, it is believed, broken the spirits of the Indians of that entire mountain region; they have been taught that they are liable to be shot by the white man from a distance beyond the range

of their best guns!

Equally successful has the Secretary been in the war Equally successful has the Secretary been in the war n w raging upon the Plains with the numerous, powerful, and hitherto unsubdued Camanche tribes. These fierce "Corsains of the Plains" have been badly beaten in two pitched battles, and are now being pursued to their mountain fastnesses, with the intent to teach them that only at a fearful cost to themselves can they pursue their old trade of robbing and murdering their Texas and Mexican neighbors. fexican neighbors. Large reinforcements are ordered to he support of our gallant army in that region, with orthe support of our gallant the support of our gallant army in that region, with orders to carry the war into the very heart of the Camanche country, and thus render an early and permenent peace a thing greatly to be desired with the most daring and best mounted Indians upon the continent, for such the Camanches undoubtedly are. This will make the jour-

ney of the emigrant safe.
Yet another most important Indian war exists in re gions still more remote, and far less accessible than the wild and distant country of the Canganches—the fierce and wealthy tribes living amid the lofty and unbroken mountains of the Navajo country, upon the western declivities of the Rocky Mountain ranges nearly due west of Al-

biquerque, New Mexico, and 1,500 miles southwest from St. Louis. Yet even here, in these remote and difficult regions, fairly bruil-ze, with mountains, and furrowed with enfons of unknown depths and extents, we find the right kind of effects in the right place, and so provided with men and supplies that the same glorious results have been wrought out here as upon the Spokarie Plains of Washington, the Witchita Mountains in Texas, and as in the mountain valleys of the Apaches in Arisons! So many Indian wars at the same time, with such important and powerful tribes, and in regions so extremely remote and inaccessible, is an event hitherto unk-fown in our history. And never has the kandling of such difficulties been more judicious nor more successful of results likely to lead to permanent peace. Even licutemants have exhibited the courjudicious nor more successful of results likely to lead to per-manent peace. Even lieutenants have exhibited the cour-age, coolness, foresight, and sound judgment of old gen-erals; in the hurried and important events which have so suddenly transpired in these distant countries they have acted like veteran soldiers. Well may the country be prond of its bright list of army officers—the officers who lead our army, from the lieutenant to the lieutenant-general, are gentlemen of so much ability and experience, and do so remarkably well whenever and wherever called upon to act an important part, that, in all military respects, we have little or nothing more to desire. They are equal we have little or nothing more to desire. They are equa

to all occasions.

It is only when we thoughtfully consider for a moment the vast extent of the country occupied by the Apaches of the Gila, who were compared last season; the vastness of the country roamed over by the Camanches; the difficulty and the extent of the country occupied by the Indians of Washington and Oregon Territories, and of the still rougher Navajo country, west of the Rocky Mountains, in New Mexico, that we can appreciate the magnitude of the difficulties and dangers with which the the difficulties and dangers with which the nent has had to grapple in managing these wars, with, by far, the most powerful In-in the continent. And, if we are correctly see great operations, upon theatres of action ad remote, have been so admirably conduct-er a resort to special appropriations and "defi-to meet the extraordinary expenses upnecessary. All has been done without asking for addition to the army, or to the army appropriation bill. These results are wonderful. In our history as a nation, have the

results are wonderful. In our history as a nation, have they beek excelled? If so, when and by whom? This very brief review of the official acts of Secretary Floyd goes far to demonstrate him to be a man of unusual skill, foresight, and comprehension; all admit that after he has examined a subject and made up his mind popular clamor cannot swerve him; if he thinks a large force is wanted, a large force will march, though the opposition press out-roar all of the bulls of Bashan; and if he discovers that it is advisable to put improved arms into the hands of the soldiers, the guns will be procured, though the paid writers of the disappointed vendors of unsanctioned guns should ruise in chorus a "wolf-howl more terrible than any ever heard upon the plains of th Upper Arkansas!
From all which we deduce the proposition that Gov.

Floyd is an officer fully capable of appreciating the import-ance of plans which look to the consolidation of the scalieres settlements of his country; and is the very man, of all others, to both devise and execute plans co to both devise and execute plans comprehensive enough to theroughly do precisely what ought to be done. He is the very man to select the right kind of officers—officers who will protect the several routes, and yet not unnecesse

rily harass, much less destroy, the Indian.

The establishment of a line of temporary posts between
Fort Smith and Fort Yuma would open all Texas and Arizona. Except a few Puebla Indians, no Indian has a right to go south into Texas or Arizona. Not one. Mr. Polk acquired Texas—let Gev. Floyd step forward and open Polk acquired Texas—let Gev. Floyd step forward and open every foot of it to settlement. Gen. Flerce bought Arizo-na—let Gov. Floyd settle and improve it! Of what use is Tex-as or Arizona, if, because of the intrusion of Camanches and Apaches, they cannot be occupied by peaceful agri-culturists and miners! They might as well not have been acquired. There are troops enough already in Tex-as, scattered among sixteen or eighteen temporary posts, to thoroughly prevent all Indians from invading the State, if those troops were only stationed along or near its northern line. No Indian should be negroitted to the State, if those troops were only stationed along or near its northern line. No Indian should be permitted to

cross that line and go down into Texas.

Gov. Floyd has, as Secretary of War, been a man of act; having settled the Mornon troubles, and broken the strength of several of the most powerful Indian tribes upon the continent, he is sure to turn his mind upon some new enterprise. It is not his nature to be idle; he will engage in something. We sincerely hope he will next resolve that, hereifter, the Indians shall keep out of Texas and resolve that, here for, the Indians shall keep out of Texas and Arizona; if so, within a year he will open up to settle-ment a country as spacious as the old thirteen States! At the same time, we hope he will open, and prop open, the thirty-fifth parallel route as completely as he has the Salt Lake route. Thus he would open vast regions to settlement, and he would also have the honor of opening three great routes to California! That President Buchanan would not restrain him, but approve the act, is nearly, if

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MAS-SACHUSETTS.

[Extract from a private letter.]

Boston, Nov. 9, 1858.

Dear Sir: In the resolutions adopted by the conven tien of this district you will perceive that the ground taken is square and emphatic in relation to the abolition party. In no other congressional district in this State, during the late canvass, has the bull been taken by the horns, and in no other district have the democracy stood up so manfully for their principles. This is clearly shown by votes given in the district; by which it appears that Mr. Austin has gained 15 per cent. upon his abolition opponent of this year over the votes relatively in the election of 1856. I believe it will be found that he has also relatively gained t believe it will be loring that he has also relatively gained more over his abelition antagonist than any other of the democratic candidates for Congress have gained relatively in the other districts. But the most gratifying circu stance personally to Mr. A. is the handsome vote of his own town—which gave him a majority over all other candidates. The result of the contest in district No. 3 ssue has been plainly Union rersus Sectionalism—the de mocracy versus the abolitionists; and the candidates have given peculiar significance to the contest-Adams (Charle from pectual significance to the contest—Adams (Charles, being the beau-ideal, so to speak, of the abolitionists, and Austin the unimpeachable representative of the

national democracy.

The late speech of Gov. Hammond attracts much attention here. However diverse may be the views of outhern statesmen in respect to some of the positions take, by Gov. H., you may feel assured that the impression made by the speech in the northern States will be startling and profound. Side by side with the foregoing will be read the Rochester and Rome speeches of Mr. Seward. Already the republican party bitterly complains of its leader; and when you add to these manifestors of Seward the triumph of Domelar in Illinois if now well he Seward the triumph of Douglas in Illinois, it may well be believed that the expectations of the republicans for 1860 will end in discomfiture—and the South will again give us our President. This result will, however, depend upon the administration, which I doubt not has wisdom and energy enough for the occasion.

The democracy in this quarter has, of course, two divisions: but the administration, were responsed forth.

ions; but the administration men are strong and faith ful, and quite equal to any emergency.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Assistant Surgeon Wyatt M. Brown, of the navy, has

The Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, addressed a portion of his constituents at Jacksonville, on the 1st of November, on the political questions of the day. The Republican says that the speech was well received by the large company present.

Mr. Vandenhoff, the veteran tragedian, took his fare weil of the stage at Liverpool on the 29th of October, after a successful career of forty-four years. On the 10th of the present month his son, Mr. George Vandenhoff, was admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor at th

The Memphis papers mention that Col. Hindman, r ber of Congress elect from Arkansas, was so severely in-jured by the accident which occurred last summer that he

NEW ORLEANS BANK STATEMENT

The following is the last weekly statement of the New

The Chattanooga Advertiser	r learns that the	suprer
ourt of the State, at their r	ecent term, held in	Kno
ille, Tennessee, decided that a Polk county, upon which a		
essfully worked and valued a shool district, and not to par		

GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

Two charcoal burners were nearly reasted at Rehoboth Mass., on Saturday last. They both went to sleep on the watch, and when waked were surrounded by flames. They managed, however, to make their escape from the burn ing building. There is a probability of their recovery.

The Montreal papers state that a considerable source of income to the farmers throughout Canada for years past was the sale of their animals to cattle-dealers who travelled through the country in search of them, but this fall there is, we are informed, little or no demand of this kind, and consequently the animals are offered in payment to country store-keepers, who know not what to do with those

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Buffalo, has written a lette hev. 3. Hyatt Smith, of Boffalo, has written a letter in which he attacks the present system of dead-heading. He is particularly opposed to the sending of compliment ary tickets to ministers, and exclaims, "Let ministers of the Gospel pay and be paid." He thinks it wrong to make the clerk with \$500 salary pay for his ticket, when the minister with "two thousand" a year has a free pass.

At Ironton, Ohio, the United States officials have arrested from more having in their reasonation bace with

rested four men having in their possession large quanti ttes of bogus coin and the tools and dies for its manu

A boy in Augusta, Maine, fell off a pile of boards, a distance of sixteen feet, and has not since been able articulate a word; otherwise he is quite uninjured.

The consumption of tobacco in France increases enormously. In the last years of the first empire the sale The consumption of tobacco in France increases enormously. In the last years of the first empire the sales brought, on an average, a net annual revenue to the treasury of the State of 26 millions of francs. (The whole trade in tobacco, snuff, cigars, and pipes in Francis in the hands of the government.) In 1820 the produce of sales was 42 millions; in 1841, 72 millions; in 1856, 121 millions. Each inhabitant in 1820 consumed in the year 352 grammes (500 to 180 pound;) in 1841, 480 grammes; in 1856, 706 grammes.

The Arkansas legislature assembled at Little Rock on the 8th instant. The Memphis Appeal learns verbally that Judge Fletcher has been elected president of the senate, and O. H. Oates, esp., of Mouroe, speaker of the house. This election pressage the re-election of Judge Schastian to the United States Senate.

An agricultural fair will be held at Fredericksburg va., on the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant.

In Boston last week a son drove his father and younger In Boton last week a son drove his lather and younger brother from the house. The father immediately ob-tained the aid of the police, who were compelled to break down the door to alrest the culprit, and even then his mother took his part. He was, however, lodged in jail,

where he deserves to remain.

In New York, on Wednesday afternoon last, a policeman arrested a sailor named Hallis, who made his escape from his custody by knocking him down. The officer immediately sprang to his feet, and, firing at his prisoner, shot him dead. The officer has been arrested. There will be some hard questions of law to be settled in this case, as the offence of Hallis was only a misdemeanor, and tairnes had no warrant against him. An arrival at New York brings the information that a

An arrival at New York brings the information that a terrible gale had prevailed in the vicinity of Turks Island. Of seven vessels which were at Grand Turk, all but one, the barque Tepuca, (which put to sea.) were wrecked. There names are, schooner Transit, of Liverpool, N. S.; Teresa, of Turks Island; brig Aleppo, of Windsor, N. S.; Mungo Park, of Bangor; River Belle, of Parsboro', N. S.; and Herbert Huntington, of Yarmouth, N. S. The brig Condeva, of Providence, R. I., was driven from her moorings on Cottar Bay channel, and has not since been heard of. It is feared she is lost.

Such are the facilities in Indiana for obtaining a di-vore that the Indianapolis Journal says there are full a thousand cases now before the courts, four-fifths of which are from out of the State. Some legislative action on the subject will be taken at the next session of the legis-

There is a place out West where the Scriptures are fulfilled to the letter, where it is said: "Let God be true, but every man a liar!" A missionary is greatly needed A miser, named Merriman, died three years since in Upper Sandusky; and, as no heirs were known to his estate, (some \$22,000,) it was supposed it would escheat to the State. The Marion Republican says, however, that heirs have been discovered in Germany, and that investi-gation shows that the name of deceased was Chester, and that he ran away from Germany for fear of being con-

victed of smuggling. According to the census of 1856, the population of Paris, within the walls, is one million one hundred and seventy-four thousand. The calculation for the whole population, within the circuit of the fortifications, is nearly sixteen hundred thousand souls. The capital covers to and a quarter square leagues.

On the morning of the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, JOHN H TREN. HOLM, the only sour of the late Sir John TREN. HOLM, the only sour of the late Sir John TREN. HOLM, a captain in H. B. Majesty's royal mays. He was born at Sobreves, Normann's, France, in 1811. He had been a resident of this city for more than twenty years. Respuisecut in pres.

His funeral will take place from Si. Patrick's church, this afternoon, at 3 s'clock. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

On the evening of the 12th inst., WILLIE, infant son of Ground and

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on B between 9th and 10 streets, Island, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The ricude and acquaistances of the family are invited to attend. In this city, on the 12th inst, Mrs. ELEABETH PRATHER, in the

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her neral to-day, at 2 o'clock, at her son's residence, corne

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ampbell, esq., the United States consul at London, of the death, of ourd the American slop "Nathan Hanan," of Kingston, on the pasage from New Orleans, Ebenguer Pierce master, of Edm S. Norton, and L. E. Abraham -all of yellow fever.

Washington, November 11, 1858. Information has been received at this department from R. Squire Cotroll, eeq., the United States commercial agent at San Juan del Norte, of the death of Henry S. Kelly, at the Machuca Rapids on the San Juan

The deceased is represented to have been a naturalized citize of the United States, and to have spent several years in the States of Ohio and California. Nov 13—30ff river, on the 23d of September last.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH .- By Divine per m soion, the Rev. Jas. G. Hamner, D. D., pactor elect, will this Church on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the aft 4 o'clock. The public is invited. A CARD.—The attention of the public is respect

A fully called to the sale of a reserveed seven octave Pians Foundation and turniture, rich broadelle currains, handsome git and brogas chandellers, velvet carpets, French mantel chocks, superior chands alver-plated ware, to take place as Monday, November 15th 10 o'clock, at the residence of the Brazilian minister, corner of 1 and I streets.

In addition to the above we shall sell a splendid reserved Gran
Figure, by Evard, cost 4900.

J. C. McGUIRE & O.,
Nov 14—11

Auctioneers.

TO GROCERS AND SHOP-KEEPERS-Cheap Ogars.—The subscribers have some one hun ired and sixthermone to price of cigars on consignment, which will be sold to the rack on satisfactory terms.

J. C. M.:GUIRE & CO.
Nov 14—d6t

PRANKLIN PHILP respectfully invites attention to his new and magnificent stock of beeks, the results of recent importations and personal selections in the North.

The stock will be found to include the best editions or standard and other works, in plain and ornamental bindings, many of which are superbly illustrated, and especially suited for presentation at the approaching feative season.

FRANKLIN FRILPS

DROF. KRAUSE will open on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at Thorne's Building, a class for instruction in dancing on the marrivalled system. Laties class from 35 to 6 p. in. Gentlemen from 75 to 10 o clock, p. in., or inseadays, land stardays, and Saurdays. The most respectable reference given, and illustrations of the superior ty of this new mode of teaching will be shown in the execution of a great variety of figures by purils who have but recently become familiar with it.

Prof. K. can be found at other hours than those named above at A Van Camp's, dentist, 407 F street.

Nov 14—dlw

DR. VAN PATTEN, DENTIST.—Office and resi dence removed to the Willard Hotel square, opposite if of the Treasury, and near the corner of Pennsylvania aven

NARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EX-ploring Expedition during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841 1842. By Charles Wikes U. S. X. commander of the expedition phoring Expedition during the years 1833, 1839, 1849, 1840, By Charles Wilker, U. S. N., commander of the expedicts, with 13 maps. Proc \$13.

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